THE DAILY JOURNAL

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THERE was a remarkable synchronism and contemporaneousness, as it were, between the publication of the President's message and the vival of anarchism in Chicago.

IF, four years ago, the civil-service rules

had been extended so as to include the postal service, and the Cleveland administration had respected the law, what an enormous flow of profanity would have been prevented!

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.) says: "The President's message is either the pernicious vaporing of a sorehead or the ringing utterances of a courageous patriot." That is exactly what we think, with the addition that it is not the latter.

MR. BYNUM opposes the resolution introduced in the House, yesterday, by Mr. Holman, providing for a congressional inquiry into the recent election. Mr. Bynum thinks no good can come of such an inquiry. Perhaps not-for Bynum.

WHATEVER might befall the President or Vice-president, actual or elect, the country need never be without a Cabinet. The newspapers can furnish an abundant supply. In fact, they are turning them out so fast now that the market is rather glutted.

IT is remarked that six out of seven members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet were defeated by the people of their own States in the recent election, and those who were most confident of carrying their States were the worst defeated. The fact is, Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet will go out of office in worse shape than himself, and that is saying a good deal.

FROM current utterances of the Democratic press we infer that they regard about one-half of the so-called Democratic voters as purchasable. We have already known that the Democracy embraced a very large number of ignorant and venal voters, but had not supposed the proportion was as great as the Democratic papers imply. Something should be done to strengthen their virtue.

pen-picture of the Democratic party by its moralized, disorganized are not adequate words to describe the condition of the Democratic part of Congress. So far as the men here assembled are concerned, there is no longer any Democratic party." Of course they | it. feel sick and sore now, but as soon as an opportunity for mischief offers the Democratic party will revive. Satan is sometimes temporarily discouraged, but he never dies.

THE virtuous Holman has just heard that money has been improporly used in electing somebody to office. The phrasing of his resolution, introduced vesterday, indicates that the rumor of something of the kind "in recent years" has just reached him. Mr. Holman is very innocent. In his own district he may not have been under the necessity of using money to secure his election, but he is more ignorant than we take him to be if he does not know that his party in this and other States has for years past depended largely on the corrupt use of money to carry elections. This resolution, of course, was aimed at Republicans, but its flimsy false pretense was exposed when Mr. Dingley offered an amendment, directing an inquiry "whether officials of the United States have made contributions to such campaign funds." This would have the President and members of Cabinet directly within the scope the resolution. Holman objected amendment, but was about scept it when Beriah Wilkins, Dhio, renewed the objection and the resolution was referred without the amendment. A horough and impartial investigation of the ubject in very much needed, and might lead to good results. The corrupt use of money in elections is an evil not to be winked at or tolerated under any pretext whatever, and good citizens of all parties should unite in demanding that it be stopped, and those who have been guilty of it be punished. But no good can come of an ex parte investigation, conducted for the sole purpose of convicting one party or one set of men and shielding another. Mr. Holman's resolution was not intended to secure an honest investigation, and nobody will expect it from the judiciary committee of the House, whose chairman is a Democrat from Texas, and which has several ex-confederate members besides.

We regret that some member did not offer an amendment directing the committee to investigate the disfranchising methods practiced ar the Democracy in the South, and also the | From all accounts the people of Texas are

infamous gerrymander in this State. There are other election frauds quite as bad as the corrupt use of money.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK ON RECONSTRUCTION. The Atlanta Constitution, in a recent editorial, said:

"Everybody with a grain of common sense knows that the solidity of the South hurts and cripples this section politically; everybody knows that it prevents a full and fair discussion of important issues. And yet, it is better to be politically crippled-it is better to smother discussion than to renew the experience of reconstruction times."

This statement is controverted by ex-Gov. Bullock, one of the ablest men in Georgia, in a letter which is full of patriotism and good sense. Premising that material issues have supplanted political theories, he replies to the Constitution from that stand-point. At the outset he says:

"There has not been a national Republican victory within twenty years which has been so universally acquiesced in by our people as the election of General Harrison. There has not been a period within twenty years when the broad, brave spirit of toleration for differing opinions on public questions has been so manifest as at the present time."

The Southern people deserve no credit for acquiescing in the election of General Harrison-that is their duty-but it is gratifying to hear that that the spirit of toleration, of which there has been so little in the past, is steadily growing. Toleration of differing opinions means progress.

Governor Bullock flatly denies that the maintenance of the color line is necessary to the protection of the South, or that "the experience of reconstruction times" was such as to furnish an argument for the continuance of white solidarity. It is common to refer to "reconstruction times" as the very culmination of human evils. It serves the purpose of the Bourbon leaders of to-day so to refer to it, because it was a part of the Republican policy of the period, or natural sequence of the war, and the only period in which negro suffrage has prevailed in the South. Governor Bullock does not admit that the reconstruction period in Georgia was one of unmixed evil. He says:

"I assert, and am prepared to maintain, that whatever material disadvantages came to any section of the South because of Republican reconstruction was primarily the fault of our white people, who refused to accept the citizenship and enfranchisement of the negro, and sullenly neglected to make any effort to modify the harsh terms and illogical theories which were tendered to us as the defeated party in the contest at arms in war. With black and white delegates in the convention, a constitution was framed, in which there is not a line of proscription or disfranchisement; not a sign of rancor. As a fundamental basis for State government, it is admitted to-day to be the best Georgia ever had, and the equal of that of any State in the Union.

"As to the personnel of the State government in Georgia which grew out of this condition, there can be no adverse comparative criticism. The State's officials were not strangers; they were not aliens; they were not black; they were not ignorant; they were not paupers. The judiciary of that era has not been excelled in the history of our State from Oglethorpe to Gordon. Republican State legislation conserved the best interests of all the people. Our courts were open to claims against the State; justice was enforced; the State's debts were paid; free schools were established; new railroads were encouraged and built; new territory was opened, and new industries flourished. The development of material resources, which is now accepted as true statesmanship, was not then so well understood by the masses. But the record stands to-day. It needs no defense."

Governor Bullock was Governor of Georgia during four years of the reconstruction period, and is as well qualified to speak of it as any man living. His picture is not so dark as to justify Bourbon leaders in citing "the experience of reconstruction times" as evidence of the utter failure of negro suffrage and in justification of his disfranchisement. The colored people have made considerable progress in education and intelligence within ten years. Perhaps a fair trial of negro suf-THE New York Herald prints the following | frage now would yield even better results than those cited by Governor Bullock. He Washington correspondent: "Discouraged, de- admits that an ignorant ballot is always an element of danger, but believes that on the question of an educational qualification the intelligent colored people of the South would join with intelligent whites in favoring This is a novel suggestion, and, if true, is another evidence that the colored people are willing to meet the whites on any common ground of good citizenship and good government. Finally, Governor Bullock begs the Constitution to "teach the people that the negro is with us, as a citizen, to stay. That the franchise cannot be regulated on a color line. That there is no 'problem' about it, except our own ability as white men and citizens to lift ourselves above our prejudices of

> Governor Bullock's letter is evidence that discussion in the South is not only not smothered, but is fairly opened. The Constitution is doing the South good service by opening its columns to such discussion, even though it still defends, editorially, the maintenance of the solid South and the color line.

As an offset to the large increase of Republican strength by the admission of several new Territories, Democratic statesmen are discussing the feasibility of dividing Texas into four or five States. The immense area of the State gives color to the suggestion. Texas has an area of 265,780 square miles. This is seven times as large as Indiana. Texas is three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and one-third larger than France or Germany. It would cut up into several large States. It possesses great natural resources, and is increasing very rapidly in population and wealth. The joint resolution of Congress admitting Texas to the Union, passed March 1, 1845, contained a provision looking to a future subdivision of the State. It said: "States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of the said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal Constitution." This provision was embodied in the ordinance passed by the Texas convention accepting the terms of admission proposed by Congress, so it is really a compact between the general government and the State. But by its language the division of the State is dependent on its own consent and there is not the slightest probability of this being given.

overwhelmingly opposed to a division of the State. They are proud of its vast extent and resources. Their Legislature, their new State-house and benevolent institutions, their railroad system and all their business interests have been adjusted to the idea of one State, and at present there does not seem the slightest prospect of their consenting to a division. Nothing but a complete revolution of public sentiment on the subject could lead to such consent, and that is not likely to occur. Texas will doubtless remain for a long time to come the largest State in the Union, and may become, at no distant day, the most

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune sends, from Constantinople, a translation of an article on the political situation is this country which is funny reading for Americans. It appeared as an editorial in "The Mizan," a periodical which, from its literary standing and its generally able treatment of European affairs, ranks very high in Turkey. The article opened with an account of the war and its successful conclusion. The abie editor then continues:

"The political parties at present existing in the United States are the Republicans, who are the successors of the Northern party in this war, and the Democrats, who are the successors of the Southern party. It should be noted, however, that the Democrats have heartily accepted the situation, and have entirely given up the idea of restoring slavery or of dissolving the Union. In view of this fact, there was certainly no need for the continuance of the party spirit. But certain consequences of the war, and especially the attacks of the negroes, who received political rights with their freedom, upon their former masters, have prevented the calming of the popular mind. The Southerners, deprived of a voice at all proportioned to their numbers, were without influence in the Congress. The presidency of the Republic and other high offices were given exclusively to Northerners. For this reason the Southerners, who had taken the name of Democrats, longed to have the Northerners forget the past as they themselves have done. This end they thought to accomplish if the control of affairs could once pass into their hands. They desired to get the control once into their hands so as to do away with the suspicious feeling which still regards them as in some measure memies of the country, by proving that the would manage the affairs of the Nation as well as the Republicans, or perhaps better. The former President, Mr. Cleveland, gave to the Democrats this control of affairs, and they have truly managed the concerns of the Nation in so admirable a style as to draw to them the favor

of both friends and enemies." On the whole, that is about the best presentation of the case, from a Democratic stand-point, that we have seen. The unspeakable Turk writes as if he had just returned from attending a Democratic caucus. As long as the Democracy are receiving so much sympathy and so many flattering notices from abroad, even to the far Orient and the veritable sick man of Europe, they need not feel totally bereft of

TREES and tree culture are beginning to be recognized as their merits deserve. Twentyone States and Territories now observe arbor day, setting apart one day in the year on which to plant trees. There is less need of this in Indians, which was originally heavily timbered and has scarcely yet begun to feel the need of tree culture, than there is in other States less favored in this regard, or where timber destruction has made further progress, but it is only a question of time when the people of this State will realize the necessity of preserving and replenishing their timber supply. Some of our most important industries are dependent on our native woods, which are rapidly and wastefully consumed without regard to the future.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Will you kindly answer the following, and

1. Can a foreign-born citizen hold the office of President, providing he be of legal age and a citizen of the United States fourteen years? 2. Was Thomas Jeferson a Democrat or a Republican? 3. Is the Declaration of Independence

Democratic document? 4. Strictly speaking, is the present so-called Democratic party a democratic party!.

COLLEGE CORNER, O. A SUBSCRIBER. 1. The Constitution requires that the President shall be a natural-born citizen of the United States. 2. Jefferson was the leader and founder of what was called the Republican party in his day, though it was the lineal predecessor of the Democratic party of the present. 3. The Declaration of Independence is not a partisan document. 4. The present so-called Democratic party is no more democratic in strict sense than the Republican party.

fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What church does Harrison belong to? What is Harrison's majority in this State? P. M. JEROME, Ind., Dec. 8.

1. The Presbyterian. 2. Harrison's plurality in Indiana was 2,348.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN carries \$350,000 life CYRUS W. FIELD has almost wholly with-

drawn from business.

M. DE LESSEPS has just entered upon his eighty-fourth year and seems to lose none of his extraordinary physical vigor.

MR. DOUGLAS SLADEN, the Australian poet, is visiting at Boston. He has lectured there on the poets and poetry of Australia. MOST REV. DONALD McDonald, the Roman Catholic bishop of Harbor Grace, has been ap-

pointed to the archbishopric of Toronto. Cornelius N. Bliss will preside at the an nual dinner of the New England Society to be held in New York Dec. 22. Arrangements are making for 400 guests.

ELEVEN hundred and forty-five writers have contributed the articles for the ninth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, the last volume of which has just been issued.

LORD TENNYSON makes a most irritable in valid. He insists upon having the newspapers read to him, and if they represent his condition as worse than it really is he flies into a rage

CONSUL-GENERAL E. B. BASSETT, Hayti's representative in New York, is a native of Connectient. He is of Spanish descent and his ancestry have long been connected with the governmental service of Hayti. A NUMBER of leading Republicans of East

Tennessee have purchased and shipped to Washington a beautiful span of blooded horses, which are to be presented to Hon. M. S. Quay in recognition of his services to the party in THE Empress of Russia has not recovered from the shock caused to her nerves by the re-

cent railroad accident in which she so nearly lost her life. She cannot sleep, and grave fears are entertained that her health has been permanently injured. THE Rev. William Right, an eccentric En glish clergyman, has left his fortune to found a college for young women, in which the pupils

shall get up early in the morning, take cold

baths and attend "quarterly conversaziones in which two-thirds of the persons present shall be MR. AUGUST SOARES, a student at the Minnesota University, in an oratorical contest delivered a thoughtful and well-written oration on Gladstone. A copy was sent to the grand old man, and he wrote an autograph letter of thanks

soars higher than ever in his oratorical flights. Ex-PRESIDENT ANDREW D. WHITE, of Cornell University, and ex-Professor Willard Fiske are fellow-travelers on the Nile. Mr. White has recently had his throat treated by Sir Morell Mackenzie. He has also been elected an onorary member of the Athenseum Club and been invested with the freedom of the British

Museum. MRS. OLIPHANT lives for the greater part of the year at the much favored town of Windsor, though she braces berself up by occassional visits to "dear old Scotland." Margaret Wilson Oliphant was born some sixty years back in the county which has the honor of being represented in Parliament by the hero of Bingley

Hall. Mrs. Oliphant's residence in Windsor has favored the formation of friendly relations with the Queen, of whom she is a great favorite. Her Majesty, indeed, has every one of Mrs. Oli-phant's books read aloud to her.

ERNST GEYER, a noted dwarf, better known as General Tim Pounce, died last week at Cleveland, O. He was born in Germany in 1841, and when a child in short clothes he was already exhibited by his parents in circuses and museums, and when grown up to manhood he traveled with Tom Thumb and appeared before many of the European crowned heads.

MISS DAISY GARLAND, daughter of the Attorney-general, will make her debut in society this winter. She would have come out last season but for her father's objection to the conven-tional dress which he would have been obliged to adopt. It is rumored now that his scruples have been overcome, and that he will shortly appear in all the glories of a swallow-tail. The announcement causes a Pan-electric shock in Washington society.

MISS ESSIE JENYNS, of Australia, will soon make her English debut in a line of characters which will naturally suggest a comparison between herself and Mary Anderson. Miss Jenyns has made a success in the colonies. She is a handsome, talented woman, still very young. Her mother was an actress and a relative of Professor Morse, of telegraphic fame. Miss Jenyns has studied in London and Paris and possesses much general culture. Australia is watching her career in England with much interest.

FIFTY-SEVEN years ago Wednesday, through the personal influence of Daniel Webster, Isaac Bassett was appointed a page in the United States Senate. The same Isaac Bassett is in the employ of the Senate to-day, his term of service having been unbroken. The "Captain," as he is genially and generally designated, received many congratulations on his official birthday. He is still working on his "Reminiscences," but he will not publish them until the sixtleth anniversary rolls around. The Captain is also engaged in preparing for the celebration of his golden wedding, which is due on the 27th

THE Abbe Bossnet, who died lately in Paris at the age of eighty-two years, possessed at one time a magnificent collection of rare books and manuscripts, but was compelled to sell them for the benefit of his creditors. He ruined himself in the attempt to establish congregational schools. Victor Hugo was one of his most intimate friends, and obtained from him many of the materials for his novel of Notre Dame. M. Bossuet is supposed to have suggested the good Bishop of Les Miserables. He was once parish priest of Saint Louis in the Island, an antique church in that mediaval part of Paris which stands on an eyot in the Seine. The little church is filled with rare ecclesiastical orna-

CARDINAL NEWMAN, who lies ill at the oratory, in Birmingham, inhabits two rooms, one of which is his study and the other his bedroom. No visitors are allowed to enter his apartments, but the fathers have free access to their superior at any time. The Cardinal goes to bed at 10 and gets up a 5, winter and summer alike. "Office" till 7, breakfast at 9; then back to his room, where he conducts his correspondence, his devotions and his studies. Dinner at 1:30. For the last two years the Cardinal has never gone out in the afternoon. At 5:30 he obeys the voice of the vesper bell. After vespers, which last about fifteen minutes, there is a theological discussion and some general conversation. At 7 he retires

PRINCE HENRY, brother of the German Emperor, cut a fine figure during his recent visit to Copenhagen. A correspondent contrasts him with the Russian heir apparent, who was also present, and says: "Prince Henry is very fair, with smooth hair, clear eyes, tall and broadchested. Dressed in his glittering naval uniform, decorated with the violet ribbon of the Order of the Elephant, he looks like a gladsome figure of light. The Czarevitch is the exact opposite of the Teuton sailor prince. Graceful, of medium height, with almond-shaped eyes, a pale, dark complexion, and close-cut hair, black as ink, he appears almost too serious in his simple uniform, although he can be extremely pleasant and amiable if he becomes interested in a subject of conversation.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

It is too late for a war with Hayti to do the Democratic party any good. An experience of that sort would, however, tend powerfully to reduce the surplus that has been such a source of solicitude. - Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. WHEN Georgia gets around to the cheerful expenditure of \$5,000,000 a year for school purposes the negro problem will be so completely

absorbed into the education of the Southern whiles that the Nation will hear no more about it. - Chicago Inter Ocean. An Anarchist ceases to be an Anarchist the moment he becomes a good inhabitant. As an Anarchist he merits the antipathy of all Amer-

icans, because by his very presence he compels an adjustment of free institutions to meet his despicable case. - Chicago Herald. LYNCHING parties have become too common for the good of society. The law may be slow. and criminals may now and then escape through technical loopholes, but people have not the right to take the law into their own hands in

contempt and defiance of the constituted author-

ities of a community. - Chicago Times. THE prompt and careful forwarding and distribution of the mails is of overshadowing importance. The service has been thoroughly demoralized by the policy of employing it as reward for partisan service. The incompetents must be put out and the good men who have been dismissed be re-employed or other good men put in their places.—Omaha Republican.

THE strongest support for legislation to restrict the liquor traffic ought to come from the workingmen, who individually and as a class are the greatest sufferers from its abuses. Organization among workingmen is greatly in need of development on the educational and moral side, as an aid to the attaiment of its ends on the material side. - New York Times. THE influence of the church in saving men and women from wretchedness and sin has been in inverse ratio to the wealth of the church ever since church history began to be written. And thus it comes that the state does a religious, not less than a secular wrong, in encour aging by the method of non-taxation any needless accumulation of ecclesiastical property.

-Milwaukee Wisconsin. It is not so much because of anything they would gain by holding on to the House, as because of the power it would give them to hamper the Republican administration, that the Democrats can't make up their minds to voluntarily accept the situation. They dread the consequences to bourbonism of permitting the Republican party unrestricted opportunity to govern the country as it should be.-Omaha

Southern election frauds are the work of the ex-slaveholders directly and aided by their henchmen, and now that they are being caught and pinched in their own trap, they are beginning to call out in the name of "the South" for the legal disfranchisement of the blacks by constitutional amendment. But the colored voter has come to stay. He will not be disfranchised, and the ex-slaveholders will not be permitted to "go on forever stealing his ballot."-Chicago

THE real friends of the people of Dakota would unite to caution them to extreme prudence just now when the fruition of their hopes is almost within their grasp. They have waited long and suffered much, but the day of their fuil emancipation cannot much longer be deferred by Democratic spite and Southern injustice. And when it does come it will be a day for rejoicing, not only upon the broad prairies of the commonwealths most affected, but everywhere, all over the North, where men have learned to hate tyranny and to love justice the glad tidings will cause rejoicing .- Minneapolis

HAYTI has illegally seized one of our merchant ships. Canada has illegally seized about two hundred. Hayti is a poor little waif of a coun try. Canada is a great empire with the greatest of empires behind her. Four American men-of-war are going to Hayti to blow her up or do something similarly dreadful. But as to Canada and the empire behind her we are not going to be so vicious. This is an administration which looks before it leaps, and if the leap looks bad it doesn't take it. But if there is nothing to leap over, why, then, it makes a brave, bold, resolute dash .- New York Tripune.

The Late George W. Seward.

Philadelphia Telegraph. to the eloquent young man. And now August The last one of that generation of Sewards of which William H. Seward was the most conspicuous, died yesterday. George Washington Seward, aged eighty years, who died at his home in Florida, N. Y., from general debility consequent upon old age, was born in Florida, and of that place. While his brother William H. was an extremely active man, he took no interest in politics, and led an exceedingly quiet life. He lived most of the time at the town where he was born, in a cottage he had built next to the family homestead, which is used as the Seward Institute for Young Ladies, it having been endowed by his father. He engaged in no basihe had five children, all of whom are now living. Four of them are boys-William Henry an adequate expression of his views on all im themselves. Their reason for this is that the Seward, George Frederick Seward, who was a portant issues. No one party can undertake to who enter the school will be obliged to week.

formerly minister to China: Rev. S. S. Seward of New York city, and Dr. J. L. Seward, of Orange, N. J. His daughter is Dr. Sarah C. Seward, who has been a medical missionary in India for seventeen years. As the result of the second union, three children were born, two girls and a boy, who died. The daughters who survive are Mrs. George W. Shields and Mrs. Julia H. Seward, who lived with her father.

THE POPULAR VOTE. Corrected Table of the Vote for President, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1888.

| • | | 101. 0, 10 | The second second | The second |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| States. | Harrison. | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Labor. |
| Alabama | 57,197 | 117,310 | 583 | 10,643 |
| Arkansas | 58,752 | 85,962 | 614 | |
| California | 124,809 | 117,729 | 5,761 | 1.591 |
| Colorado | 50,766 | 37,542 | 2,100 | 1,265 |
| Connecticut | 74.584 | 74,920 | 4,234 | 240 |
| Delaware | 12,973 | 16,414 | 400 | |
| Florida | 26,650 | 39,561 | 403 | ***** |
| Georgia | 40,453 | 100,472 | 1,802 | 136 |
| Illinois | 370,470 | 348,258 | 21,386 | 7,410 |
| Indiana | 263,361 | 261,013 | 9,881 | 2,694 |
| Iowa | 211,598 | 179,877 | 3,550 | 9,105 |
| Kansas | 182,914 | 102,738 | 6,779 | 37,787 |
| Kentucky | 155,134 | 183,800 | 5,225 | 622 |
| Louisiana | 30,184 | 84,941 | 130 | |
| Maine | 73,734 | 50,482 | 2,690 | 1,345 |
| Maryland | 99.986 | 106,168 | 4,766 | |
| Massachusetts | 183,456 | 151,990 | 8,636 | |
| Michigan | 236,370 | 213,404 | 20,942 | 4,542 |
| Minnesota | 136,359 | 90,664 | 15,000 | |
| Mississippi | 30,096 | 85,476 | 218 | |
| Missouri | 236,325 | 261,957 | 4,954 | 15,853 |
| Nebraska | 108,425 | 80,552 | 9,424 | |
| Nevada | 7,238 | 5,326 | 45 | |
| N. Hampshire. | 45,728 | 43,358 | 7,585 | 42 |
| New Jersey | 144,344 | 151,493 | 7,904 | |
| New York | 650,338 | 635,965 | 30,327 | 5,050 |
| N. Carolina | 134,709 | 148,336 | 5,787 | |
| Ohio | 415,792 | 399,969 | 24,618 | 3,452 |
| Oregon | 33,293 | 26,524 | 1,677 | 363 |
| Pennsylvania. | 526,091 | 446,200 | 20,748 | 3,865 |
| Rhode Island. | 21,969 | 17,530 | 1,251 | 18 |
| S. Carolina | 13,740 | 65,825 | | |
| Tennessee | 138,815 | 159,079 | 5,669 | 43 |
| Texas | 83,280 | 234,883 | 4,749 | |
| Vermont | 45,192 | 16,788 | 1,450 | 35 |
| Virginia | 150,438 | 151,977 | 1,678 | |
| W. Virginia | 78,491 | 79,330 | | |
| Wisconsin | 176,553 | 155,232 | 14,277 | 8,522 |
| Total | 5,430,607 | 5,538,045 | 257,243 | 114,623 |
| | The North | iern Stat | es. | |
| States. | | Cleveland. | Fisk. | Labor. |
| California | 124,809 | 117,729 | 5,761 | 1,591 |
| Colorado | | 37,542 | 2,100 | 1,265 |
| Connecticut | 74.584 | 74.920 | 4.234 | 240 |

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Maine..... 73,734 50,482 Massachusetts 183,456 151,990 Michigan..... 236,370 213,404 20,942 Minnesota.... 136,359 99,664 15,000 Nebraska..... 108,425 80,552 9,424 Nevada..... 7,238 5,326 New Hamps're 45,728 43,358 New Jersey... 144,344 151,493 New York.... 650,338 635,965 30,327 Ohio...... 415,702 399,969 24,618 26,524 1,677 33,293 Pennsylvania. 526,091 446,200 20,748 Rhode Island. 21,969 17,530 1,251 Vermont..... 45,192 16,788 1,450 Wisconsin.... 176,553 155,232 14,277 Total..... 4,083,384 3,616,554 220,265 87,326 Southern States. Harrison. Cleveland. Fisk. Labor. Alabama . 10.643 Arkansas.... Delaware 12.973 16,414 Florida 136 622 $\frac{1,802}{5,225}$ Georgia 40,453 100,472 Kentucky..... 155,134 183,800 Louisiana 30,184 Maryland 99,986 106,168 Mississippi.... 30,096

Tennessee 138,815 159,079 Texas 83,280 234,883 Virginia..... 150,438 151,977 W. Virginia.. 78,491 Total..... 1,347,223 1,921,491 36,978 These tables are prepared from the revised figures as reported by telegraph on Friday night. In every case the figures are official, and allowance is to be made only for errors in transmission. The total vote is 11,340,518, and in the country at large Cleveland has a plurality of 107,438. Harrison has a plurality of 466,830 in the twenty-two Northern States, and Cleveland has a plurality of 574,268 in the sixteen

65.825

Missouri..... 236,325 261,957

N. Carolina... 134,709 148,336

S. Carolina... 13,740

Add to the twenty-two Northern States Delaware and the four old border States, Maryland Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia, and Harrison has in the twenty-five States represented in Congress in 1865 and in Colorado and Nebraska, admitted later, a vote of 4,666,293, and Cleveland a vote of 4,264,223; Harrison's majority in the old Union States, 402,070. Add Tennessee, one of the first of the old Confederate States to be represented in Congress in 1866, and Virginia, the battle-field of the Eastern armies, and Harrison has in the twenty-nine States, 4,955,546 votes, to 4,566,279 votes for Cleveland; Harrison's majority in the twentynine States, 389,267. The Democratic majori ties in the nine States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas overcome Harrison's majority in the other group of twenty-nine

The Prohibitionists claimed that their candi dates would be strong in the Southern States and that many Democrats would vote the thirdparty ticket. A little more than one-seventh of their vote came from the Southern States, the Northern States furnishing 220,265 votes to 36,

978 in the South. The New York labor vote in the tables is combined. In the official figures the Socialists are given 2,068 votes, the Union Labor 626 votes. and the United Labor 2,668. But to estimate the labor vote of the State the three are combined and all placed under the head of labor

AN AWAKENING CONSCIENCE.

A Southern Newspaper Severely Denounces a Recent Lynching of Negroes.

We have already published and commented upon the dastardly outrages reported last week near Danburg, in this State. The report states that two negro men were drowned in the river, and two others cruelly whipped. It is not charged that the men were guilty of crimes involving moral turpitude, or of so gross a nature as to call for summary punishment. It appears that the difficulty arose by the instigation of white men who were in some way concerned ; a dispute about farm products.

With the government in the full control of our own people and party, with the courts open, with the officers of the law of our own appointment, and the juries of our own selection, and with no chance whatever for the lawless or the guilty to escape punishment for their crimes, a resort to summary vengeance, even for the gravest offenses, is to be deplored and condemned. Lynch law should never be resorted to where good government prevails. If the maddened and cruel mob is to be substituted for the judge and jury, let our temples of justice be closed and draped in mourning. It pains us to write these words, and we shall hasten to take them back if we have been misinformed as to the facts. The barbarities in Wilkes last week (the drowning of two negro men and the severe whipping of two others) are

crimes against civilization and Christianity. It was an act of barbarism that calls for the prompt punishment of the lawless and inhuman men concerned. This is such a helpous crime against the lives, rights and liberties of the people as to call for prompt action on the part of Governor Gordon. Lynch law should be stamped out in Georgia. The lynchers should be made to suffer the full punishment of the law for their inhuman conduct and outrageous crimes, which language fails us to adequately denounce and condemu.

THIRD PARTIES. People Who Act with Them Virtually Dis-

franchise Themselves. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The returns of this year's election show very plainly that there is no room for a third party in our politics. In a total vote of nearly 11,000, 000, only 385,950 citizens supported other candidates than those presented by the two great parties which have antagonized each other for the last thirty-two years. Neither of the two smaller parties carried a single State, or elected a single member of Congress. The votes polled for their tickets represent just so much political strength thrown away. At the of increase in their it would take them a lifetime to achieve success, even if they could hope, as they cannot, to maintain themselves for an indefinite period under such discouraging conditions. It is true that in certain localities they have had some effect by giving their assistance to candidates of one or the other of the large parties, but that has not profited them anything as separate organizations. They are not in a position to demand the passage of any law, or to claim any of the advantages of victory. For all practical purposes they might as | Kansas City Journal. well not have an existence. The number of voters belonging to the Republican and Democratic parties respectively is so much larger than the number of those who train under other banners that the latter are virtually disfranchised

by their own act. The simple truth is that the American people think two parties sufficient in all emergencies. ness. He was married twice. By his first wife It is possible for the intelligent and patriotic citizen to find in the creed of one or the other an adequate expression of his views on all im-

cover every question of interest at any given time, but it can readily deal with enough of such questions to satisfy a reasonable demand, and that is what the two leading parties of the precent day have always done. The man who votes: outside of them, therefore, merely permits himself to exaggerate the value of some special opinion that he may entertain, and to lose his vote instead of using it in a positive and practical manner. It is safe to predict that neither the Republican nor the Democratic party is likely to die for many years to come. One or the other of them will continue to rule the country in the future as they have done in the past. Third parties may appear from time to time, based upon superficial and temporary considerations, but the great majority of the votes-the votes that count in deciding elections-cannot be drawn away from the two well-established parties which now represent all but 385,950 of the nearly 11,000,000 voters of the United States. Those citizens who choose to act with one of the smaller organizations may be conscientious and independent, but they are certainly not wise thus to disfranchise themselves when they have the opportunity to make their votes serviceable by giving them to a party which has the means to accomplish substantial

MRS. FOLSOM TO WED.

Bestowing Her Hand Upon United States Consul Merritt, at Chemnitz. New York Special. This morning's Sun has an article dated Paris,

Nov. 30, in regard to the approaching marriage

of Mrs. Folsom and Consul Merritt, and the lat-

ter's hope of succeeding Minister Pendleton. Is "Relatives and friends who have known these many months that something besides the desire to master the French language took Mrs. Folsom abroad, have been astonished that the fact has not been published in America that Mrs. Folsom will, in all probability, marry Consul Merritt. The rumors and denials were interesting to a certain handsome American in Saxony, who represents his country at the charming little city of Chemnitz, and who was, and is, per-haps, better informed as to Mrs. Folsom's inten-

tions than were many news-gatherers who have

been so busy with the story. The question of diplomacy-and we now know that Mrs. Folsom has not only an interest in diplomacy, but in diplomates, or at least one diplomate-was how the agreeable consul at the little Saxon town of Chemnitz could be promoted to Berlin, either as minister or Consulgeneral, without raising a sensation or creating too much newspaper comment, when it should be known that Mrs. Folsom, as the wife of Mr. Henry F. Merritt, now consul at Chemnitz, would be benefitted by the change. Now that Mr. Cleveland's political life is over the office of Mrs. Folsom's prospective husband. When it was thought that Mr. Cleveland would succeed himself the plan was to give Mr. Merritt Senator Pendleton's position. At present it is arranged that Mr. Merritt shall be consul-general to Berlin before the 4th of March, and if the President's indomitable pride can be overcome enough to ask a favor of his enemies it will be an easy matter to arrange that Mr. Merritt shall remain under the Republican administration, and, with the mother-in-law of an ex-President as head of the consulate in Berlin, its social position would be altered, for the same charm of manner which in Mrs. Cleveland has unlocked all hearts and disarmed all criticism is a direct inheritance from her mother, and would open the iron doors of custom, even though the keys be held by conservative Ger-

Among the few who were admitted to Mrs. Folsom's circle during her last stay in Paris she was as popular as she had always been in Washington, where not handicapped by an official position, she has been able to choose her own friends; but among ali cliques and coteries she has been loved for her warm, sympathetic presence and gracious manner. Whoever is familiar with the lovely features and sweet expression of Mrs. Cleveland's mother is not astonished at the beauty of the first lady of the land, for mother and daughter are equally charming and enough alike to be two sisters. It is hard, indeed, to realize the relationship, Mrs. Folsom appears so

Mrs. Folsom's fiance is a large man, of fine presence, somewhat past fifty, whose genial disposition has made him a great favorite with those traveling Americans, who, after visiting the Erzgebirge, stop to rest at the quaint old town of Chemnitz, which lies on the plain at their feet, and where one or two fine old churches. the Castle (which was at one time a Benedictine abbey), and some pictures by Crausch, the elder, give them an excuse for several days

There is some doubt about the date of the marriage, after which Mr. and Mrs. Merritt will make a tour of the United States and Canada, and will then sail on the Noordland, of the Red Star Line, for Germany.

WHO PROFESSOR FISKE IS.

The Man Who Will Get the Vast Fortune That Cornell University Lost.

Philadelphia Record's Washington Letter. Prof. Willard Fiske, formerly libarian of Cornell University, in whose favor the long contest over his wife's will has just been decided, is now living with his aged mother in Italy. Last summer a friend of mine found him in the palace just outside of Florence, which the late George P. March occupied part of the time while minister to Italy. Old Mrs. Fiske was the village milliner when the Professor was a small boy. His father had died while he was still young, and his mother had all she could do to support herself, much less to educate her son. But, like many another American mother, with the heroism which is only "patience for one moment more," she did both until she had got her boy into Hamilton College. There he was able, being bright and industrious and simple in his needs, to put himself through the course. Bayard Taylor, no was his college mate, suggested that he g aboad and make a special study of some language and literature. Fiske thereupon went to Upsal, in Sweden, where he mastered Scandinavian and its learning. Returning, he became an assistant librarian in the Astor library, remaining there, I think, until he went to Cornell Uni-

Mr. Fiske became a good deal of a Bohemian of the literary sort. He was empatically a man's man, caring nothing for women apparently. No one thought of his marrying Miss Jennie McGraw, the rich heiress of Ithaca, except President Andrew D. White, who, as the friend of both, and of Cornell University, brought Professor Fiske and Miss McGraw together in Berlin while he was our minister there, and married them from the American Legation. Mrs. Fiske died in a year, leaving her husband, who had probably never before had \$300 in hand at one time, \$300,000, and the balance of her fortune, about \$1,500,000, to Cornell University. Up to this time Professor Fiske had seemed as indifferent to money as to women.

He might have remained content with his \$300,000 legacy, I am told, to this day if it had not been for personal friction between him and some or the trustees of Cornell, who had not treated him very kindly. But their conduct so irritated his feelings that he determined to prevent Cornell from getting his wife's bequest. The sharp eye of Gov. David B. Hill, then practicing law in Elmira, discovered the clause in Cornell's charter which forbids the University's holding more than \$3,000,000 as endowment. This limit had been reached when Mrs. Fiske made her bequest, and so, Gov. Hill argued, the whole estate must go to Prof. Fiske. The courts have agreed with him, and so Prof. Fiske be-comes a millionaire. I am told by Cornell men that the trustees who offended him will be held responsible by most of the alumni for the course which Prof. Fiske has pursued so successfully, and which has cost Cornell not only his wife's legacy, but that which he would probably have left in his own will.

Jefferson Davis's Home.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Beauvoir, with its cool verandas, its wide 'awns and its virgin groves, its wharf, its boats ad its bath-house, is a typical Gulf coast home.

l in the occasional absence of the curious and ht-seeing it looks the very abode of peace and st, by the placid sound that never whispers of rocks and breakers where a nation stranded The stranger here enjoys the true hospitality which to the born Southron is scarcely distinctive, although many of its recipients are but so many mysteries to those who cannot conceive of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis as show people, but prize them for his simple greatness and her simple goodness; while the "Child of the Confederacy" is in the truest sense the peculiar possession of southern Mississippi. Beauvoir is but one of many in a long line of handsome villas that, with a few happy exceptions, bland walls that are variously white with blinds that are variously green, whereas a more sombre or neutral combination would not only be an offset to the general glare, but a resistant to the forces that so swiftly and surely convert new white and green into dinginess and weather

Give the Proper Credit.

We would suggest that since the recent election exchange editors who clip from Mr. George William Curtis's paper should no longer give credit to Harper's Weekly, mugwump, but to Harper's Weekly Mugwump.

A Berrier to Anarchists.

Philadelphia Times. No class is now barred out of the Williamson school except the Anarchists, and they bar out themselves. Their reason for this is that those